

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

### **LISTING OF CLAIMS**

1. (Previously Presented) A method for making a solventborne coating material comprising:

- I) copolymerizing a mixture of olefinically unsaturated monomers comprising
  - a1) from 1 to 90% by weight, based on the mixture, of at least one cycloaliphatic monomer and
  - a2) from 0 to 90% by weight, based on the mixture, of at least one hydroxyl-containing monomer,the amounts of the olefinically unsaturated monomers adding up to 100% by weight,  
in at least one hydroxyl-containing reactive diluent comprising a polyol to form a reaction product; and
- II) blending
  - A) from 5 to 70% by weight, based on the solids content of the coating material, of the reaction product;
  - B) from 5 to 70% by weight, based on the solids content of the coating material, of at least one hydroxyl-containing

polyaddition resin with a number-average molecular weight  
Mn of from 800 to 3500 and

- C) from 5 to 70% by weight, based on the solids content of the  
coating material, of at least one thermal crosslinking agent;

The amounts of the constituents (A), (B) and (C) adding up to 100%  
by weight.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the mixture is copolymerized  
at a polymerization solid of at least 70% by weight, based on the olefinically  
unsaturated monomers.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the reaction  
product has an OH number of from 100 to 250 mg KOH/g, glass transition  
temperature of from -25 to +85°C, and a viscosity of <100 dPas in a 70 percent  
strength solution.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the cycloaliphatic monomer  
is at least one of cyclohexyl acrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, cyclohexyl  
ethacrylate, cyclohexyl crotonate, isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate,  
isobornyl ethacrylate, isobornyl crotonate, dicyclopentadienyl acrylate,

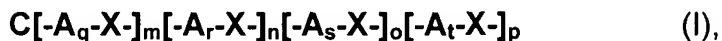
dicyclopentadienyl methacrylate, dicyclopentadienyl ethacrylate, dicyclopentadienyl crotonate, octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenemethanol acrylate, octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenemethanol methacrylate, octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenemethanol ethacrylate, octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenemethanol crotonate, tert-butylcyclohexyl acrylate, tert-butylcyclohexyl methacrylate, tert-butylcyclohexyl ethacrylate, tert-butylcyclohexyl crotonate, 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane monoacrylate, 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane monomethacrylate, 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane monoethacrylate, 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane monocrotonate, octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenedimethanol monoacrylate, octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenedimethanol monomethacrylate, octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indenedimethanol monocrotonate.

5. Cancelled.

6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[5]] 1, wherein the polyols comprise at least one of:

i) hyperbranched compounds containing a tetrafunctional central group that is at least one of i) derived from at least one of ditrimethylolpropane,

diglycerol, and ditrimethylolethane, and ii) a tetrafunctional central group of the general formula I



wherein:

$$m + n + o + p = 4;$$

m is an integer from 1 to 3,

n, o, and p are each independently an integer from 0 to 3;

q, r, s, and t are each independently an integer from 1 to 5,

$$q \geq r, q \geq s, q \geq t;$$

X is at least one of -O-, -S-, and -NH-;

A is -CR<sub>2</sub>-;

R is at least one of -H; -F; -Cl; -Br; -CN; -NO<sub>2</sub>; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> haloalkyl;

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanediyl radical having 2 to 5 carbon atoms when at least one of q, r, s, and t is at least 2; an oxaalkanediyl radical having 2 to 5 carbon atoms when at least one of q, r, s, and t is at least 2; and an oxygen atom -O- which bridges from 3 to 5 carbon atoms of the radical -A- when at least one of q, r, s, and t is at least 2;

- ii) branched oligoesters comprising a reaction product of at least one branched polycarboxylic acid with at least one monoepoxy ester,
- iii) at least one of cyclic C<sub>9</sub>-C<sub>16</sub> alkanes and acyclic C<sub>9</sub>-C<sub>16</sub> alkanes, wherein the cyclic C<sub>9</sub>-C<sub>16</sub> alkanes are functionalized with at least two hydroxyl groups or at least one hydroxyl group and at least one thiol group;

and

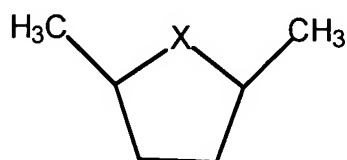
- iv) a hydroformylation product of oligomers of the formula III



wherein:

R<sup>2</sup> is  $-(CH_2)_w$  is an integer from 1 to 6,

or R<sup>2</sup> is



X is  $-CH_2-$  or an oxygen atom;

R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, and R<sup>6</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen atoms or alkyl; and

v is an integer from 1 to 15.

7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[5]] 1, wherein the polyols are at least one of

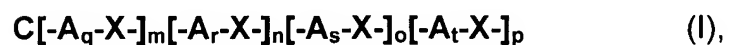
- i) a hyperbranched compound comprising a reaction product of an intermediate with glycidyl esters of tertiary, branched, saturated monocarboxylic acids, wherein the intermediate comprises a reaction product of 2,2-bishydroxymethyl-butane-1,4-diol with a dicarboxylic anhydride,
- ii) positionally isomeric dialkyloctanediols, and
- iii) hydroformylated and hydrogenated oligomers prepared by a process comprising:
  - a) metathesis reacting acyclic monoolefins and cyclic monoolefins to form oligomers,
  - b) hydroformylating the oligomers, and
  - c) hydrogenating the oligomers,

wherein the cyclic monoolefin comprises cyclopentene and the acyclic monoolefin comprises C<sub>5</sub> cut hydrocarbon mixtures obtained in petroleum processing by cracking, wherein the polyols comprising the hydroformylated and hydrogenated oligomers have a hydroxyl number (OHN) from 200 to 650, a number-average molecular weight M<sub>n</sub> of

from 400 to 1000, a mass-average molecular weight  $M_w$  in the range from 600 to 2000, and a polydispersity  $M_w/M_n$  of from 1.4 to 3.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the polyaddition resin is branched and is at least one of an oligoether, an oligoester, and oligocarbonate, an oligourethane, an oligourea, an oligoamide, an oligoimide, and a cooligomer; wherein the cooligomer, in at least one of the oligomer and the oligomer chain, contains at least two groups selected from the group consisting of ether, ester, carbonate, urethane, urea, amide, and imide.
9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the polyaddition resin is an oligoadduct that is branched and is at least one of oligomeric oligoesters, oligourethanes, oligoester-cooligoethers, oligoester-co-oligocarbonates, oligoester-co-oligourethanes, oligoester-co-oligoamides, oligoester-co-oligoureas and oligoester-co-oligoimides.
10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the oligoester comprises at least one of i) a reaction product of at least one branched polycarboxylic acid with at least one monoepoxy ester, and ii) a reaction product of an intermediate with an epoxide, wherein the intermediate is a reaction product of a polyol with a carboxylic anhydride.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the polyaddition resin comprises a polyol comprising a hyperbranched compounds containing a tetrafunctional central group that is at least one of i) derived from at least one of ditrimethylolpropane, diglycerol, and ditrimethylolethane, and ii) a tetrafunctional central group of the general formula I



12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the coating material is crosslinkable by one of i) thermally or ii) both thermally and with actinic radiation.